

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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PEACE OR WAR?



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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

We wish all our members who are taking their holiday a delightful time. May they return to work when it is over full of renewed vigour, and with the unflinching determination to see the Suffrage Bill carried into law before the end of the year.

Holiday Work.

Many members of the W.S.P.U. are now staying in country places and seaside towns, and are using the opportunity to organise holiday campaigns on their own account. They find the work most delightful and the response immediate. From one coast town a worker writes us this week that copies of the paper were eagerly bought and that the changed attitude of the people who listen to the Suffragettes was most remarkable. Such work adds to the pleasure of a holiday, and it satisfies the desire of every Suffragette that wherever she may be she must never stop

bringing recruits to the cause. A few details of holiday work will be found on pages 757 and 758, and we shall be glad to receive from other members an account of their experiences.

Mrs. Pankhurst to visit Scotland.

An example which members will not need any persuasion to make them follow is being set by Mrs. Pankhurst, who will utilise her holiday in Scotland next month for the purpose of an extensive Scottish campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst is visiting all the chief centres, and several meetings have already been arranged. Particulars will be found on page 756.

A Trial of Strength.

This summer there is a special form of holiday work before all the members. In order that everyone may understand and support the women's demand, and that the whole country may thus call upon the Prime Minister on the re-opening of Parliament to grant facilities for the Bill, it is absolutely necessary that our paper VOTES FOR WOMEN should be spread among people all over the country. This is being done splendidly, but in order to stimulate the efforts of our workers a special competition has been arranged in which prizes and mementoes are to be given to those who bring in the largest number of new subscribers, as well as to individual sellers and to local unions, and captains of pitches, etc. Full details of the competition will be found on p. 754, and we would point out to those who have not yet entered that there is still plenty of chance to be a prize winner, as all the W.S.P.U. workers were busy in July with the arrangements for the great Demonstration, and cannot therefore have a very long start.

"A Great and Popular Demand."

It will be remembered that in his speech during the Suffrage debate Mr. Winston Churchill said: "I do not believe that the great mass of women want the vote." It

is therefore curious that speaking more than two years ago, when the demand for the vote was less strong and universal than at present, Mr. Churchill, in the course of his by-election campaign at North-West Manchester, said:—

"I will try my best, as and when occasion offers, because I do sincerely think that the women always had a logical case, and that they have now got behind them a great and popular demand among women. It is no longer a movement of a few extravagant and excitable people, but a movement which is gradually spreading to all classes of women, and that being so, it assumes the same character as franchise movements have previously assumed."

A great deal may be learnt by referring to the past speeches of politicians!

Legislative Injustice.

In the meantime, owing to the absence of woman's voice in legislation, new laws are being made and old laws sustained which press hardly not only upon her, but upon the whole community, and particularly upon the young generation, who ought to be the first care of the legislator. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence commented in an article last week on the disadvantages of so well-meant a piece of legislation as the Midwives' Act of 1902. The result of this Act is that in numbers of rural parishes women in child-birth are left without any proper care. The Midwives Act is now being amended by a second Act, which has just passed through the House of Lords. We need not enter into its many defects, but as a flagrant instance of the difference of legislation for men and for women we may quote Clause 7, which obliges a midwife to send up her name and address each year to the Central Midwives Board with a fee of 1s. If this is not done, the midwife's certificate will be cancelled, and it will only be returned to her on a further payment of 5s., or if she should persist in practising without the certificate she is liable to a penalty of £10. This appears a small matter to our male legislators, who possibly do not know that many midwives in poorer quarters are unable to make a living, and would not be able to spare even 1s. without deprivation. The main point, however, is that doctors, lawyers, and other

men who are registered and who could better afford it are not compelled to pay an annual fee. At the bottom of the whole question is the fact that the earlier Act, while constituting a Central Board, allowed no funds for its work, and that the Board was recently in a practically bankrupt condition. The annual shilling of the poor midwife is therefore levied to make good the deficiency.

The Failure of the Divorce Law.

The Divorce Law again is so obviously deficient that as last a Royal Commission has been appointed to report upon it. It will, however, never be satisfactory, until the opinions of women are properly represented by a vote. We are glad to see that this was plainly stated at the recent meeting of the International Law Association by Mr. J. H. Levy, who said that "no real reform in divorce could take place until women had some effective voice in determining what those alterations should be." At this meeting it was pointed out that out of a large number of countries, only three, England, Belgium and the Mohammedan law of Egypt, made a distinction between husband and wife as to the grounds for divorce. The very awkward position—especially of women—that arose from having such different laws in different countries was admitted, and all the speakers agreed that a satisfactory and universally managed law was almost impossible. As far as this country is concerned, at least, if women had a proper control over the laws, it would not be long before they found a solution of the question which would be more just to women than the present arrangement.

Another Failure.

The recent patching of the Poor Law again proves how totally without cause is Mr. Asquith's boast that the staff of women inspectors of boarded-out children had been increased. This sounded very plausible until investigation showed that although three additional inspectors of boarded-out children were appointed, they were saddled with so many additional duties that the poor children are not likely to fare any better. The three women appointed are nurses, and they are "to undertake the inspection of the maternity wards, nurseries, infirmaries, and the nursing arrangements in Poor Law institutions. They are also to assist in inspecting schools, and in inspecting the work of boarding-out committees, and, so far as may be necessary, the children themselves." It is strange that legislators are so blind that they cannot see that the whole question must be considered and reformed by men and women together.

The Housing of Women.

Another shameful blot in what may be called our domestic legislation is the absence of decent hostels for women and girls. In London there is ample provision—municipal lodgings, Rowton Houses, &c.—for men who can pay only a few pence for a bed; but for women, whose need for respectable quarters is obviously greater, no provision is made, and the position of the girl who happens to be locked out from her home at night is a precarious one. Those who have investigated the common lodging houses in which homeless women are forced to take shelter have found a state of things which would effectually prevent any woman using them from remaining respectable. We are glad to see, therefore, that following the example of Glasgow and Manchester, London is likely soon to have a hostel for women, owing to the efforts of Lady McLaren. In addition to this voluntary effort, Sir C. McLaren is fathering a Bill to compel municipalities to make proper provision for women.

Women Voters in India.

In view of the Anti-Suffragists' argument that the inclusion of women among the British electorate would cause Indians to despise this country, it is interesting to notice that the Gaskwar of Baroda is a great supporter of the advancement of women and has arranged that women have the vote in the Municipal elections of Baroda. He has also inaugurated girls' colleges, technical schools, and universities, and his own daughter is the first Indian princess to matriculate from the college at Bombay. With his wife, the Maharani, he has started an industrial school so that the poor folk in his kingdom may learn trades and become able to support themselves and lead a happier life. Speaking to a representative of the *Daily Sketch* about the Suffragists, he said: "I take a very liberal view on the subject, you know. If you give a vote to a labouring-man or even to a very much less desirable citizen, why should you deny it to an educated woman who has property and the right to a vote in respect of it?" Mr. Keir Hardie states that the assertion that women do not vote in British India is incorrect, and that in Bombay women are actually exercising the Municipal franchise, and therefore indirectly controlling the legislative councils, some of whose members are elected by the municipalities. The municipal election roll of Bombay for the period from December, 1909, to December 1910, contained the names of 1,813 women voters, of whom 30 were Europeans, 27 Eurasians and Portuguese, 10 Jews, Romanians, and Japanese, 453 Parsees, 527 Hindoos, and 260 Mahomedans.

Progress Abroad.

It is always helpful to Suffrage workers here to be reminded of the encouraging fact that in nearly every country the same struggle is going on, and that the work of women in Britain has an effect upon the Suffrage societies in other countries. Every step forward that we make is a help to those other workers whose path is often so much harder than ours. In Hungary, where it has been so difficult to combat the indifference of the women, there is already a Men's League for Women Suffrage, and in reply to a recent letter from the League the Parliamentary

Deputies have nearly all promised their support to the movement. In Italy, encouraged by the progress we have made here, the Suffragists are beginning an active campaign. For the moment their aim is the municipal vote and the right to hold administrative posts. It is interesting to learn that during recent elections in Rome, Suffragists took an active part in canvassing, and to those who know Italy this is a very significant sign.

Women and the Law.

Although nominally a husband is bound to support his wife, many women have found out to their cost that the law is extremely difficult to enforce. A case came up in Marylebone recently where a wife sued for arrears of maintenance due from her husband. The amount was over £1,000, but the wife sued only for £132, the amount due on a warrant previously granted. The magistrate, we are told, made an order for payment, or in default twenty-one days' imprisonment. It will be seen that a husband can evade his responsibilities very cheaply.

Suffrage Plays.

A very popular form of raising money for suffrage work is the performance of some of the delightful suffrage plays familiar to our readers. These plays are, however, copyright, and we have been asked by Miss Edith Craig, 2, Adelphi Terrace House, Robert Street, Adelphi, to point out that permission to act any of the following must first be obtained from her:—"How the Vote was Won," "The Pot and the Kettle," "A Pageant of Great Women," "Deeds not Words," "Lady Geraldine's Speech," and Miss Hamilton's "Waxworks."

Contents of this Issue.

In this week's issue we present to our readers an article by the well-known authoress Miss Elizabeth Robins, in which she exposes the methods of the Anti-Suffragists and shows how all their efforts are as doomed to failure as that of Mrs. Parnington to keep back the Atlantic. We have also pleasure in presenting to our readers a special article contributed to this paper by a well-known Conservative woman who asks to be allowed to remain anonymous. She describes how she came to feel the urgency of the enfranchisement of women from the facts of everyday life which came under her direct observation. In the leading article Mr. Pethick Lawrence shows up the hollowness of the excuses of Mr. Asquith in attempting to shelve the Woman Suffrage Bill. We would also draw attention to the article on "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," as it may be a revelation to some of our readers that all our industries and inventions we owe to woman and not to man. This article also draws attention to the fact that in early days woman was often merely a beast of burden, and it is a curious fact that although centuries of boasted chivalry and culture have elapsed, this attitude towards woman is still to be found at the present day. Only a week or two ago a Member of Parliament said that, "According to the women inspectors' report to the Home Office, there was a tendency in certain districts to treat women and children as beasts of burden. There were cases reported of a boy in a weaving shed carrying 84lbs. of cloth, women twisters carrying 156lb. to 176lb., and women weavers carrying 524 to 70lb. Unfortunately the law on the subject was inadequate." These are facts for those who think that women have an "easy time."

Future Issues.

Next week's number will contain an article by Mr. Laurence Housman, the well-known writer and art critic, and such a strong supporter of our movement. In forthcoming issues Lady Constance Lytton will contribute a special article, and Lady Sybil Smith has also kindly promised to write in an early number.

Items of Interest.

The Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, which has done such splendid work on militant lines, is now organising a campaign all over the country in various constituencies, and is organising a number of new branches, particulars of which will be found on page 758.

Three girls, aged 17, 14, and 14, recently swam two-and-a-half miles in the Thames, being in the water for over one hour and a half.

The Isle of Wight County Education Committee have appointed Miss Florence Jane Monk, B.A., as Head Teacher of the County Secondary School, Newport. The Chairman, replying to criticism, said the successful administration under former women had influenced the Board of Education to alter their policy of opposition to such appointments.

A sign of the interest which is being taken in the question of woman suffrage at the present time is provided by the fact that the *Morning Leader* has decided to take a poll of women on the question during the next two months, to be organised by its readers. Particulars are given in the advertisement which appears on page 757 of this issue.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts has been awarded to Mme. Curie for the discovery of radium. Mme. Curie is the second woman to receive the society's Albert Medal, it having been conferred in 1887 on Queen Victoria.

At Manchester University recently honorary degrees of M.A. were presented to Miss Mary Denny, who has done such splendid work for the feeble-minded, and to Miss Horniman in recognition of what she has done for the drama.

Mademoiselle Juliette Leroy took the oath as a barrister at Paris recently. She is the thirteenth woman qualified to practise at the Paris Bar.

A Welsh-speaking woman inspector of poor-law institutions—Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool—has been appointed by the Local Government Board.

(The W.S.P.U. offices at 4, Clements Inn, W.C., are open daily during August from 10 to 5.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

July 23 to August 2.

S & A.	S & A.
Already shown	
Lewisohn W.S.P.U. 72,388 15 10	Miss Dalby 0 1 0
Mr. & Mrs. Spensfeld 1 15 4	Miss O. M. Brough 0 3 0
Miss Gerta Von Sallera 0 2 6	Miss Crook 0 1 0
Miss M. H. Leslie 1 1 0	Miss Hardy 0 4 0
Miss E. Williams 0 6 0	Anon. 3 10 0
Mrs. Lamb 0 0 0	Per Mrs. Pegg 0 2 0
Miss R. Atwood 0 2 0	Miss Hudson 0 2 0
Mrs. A. M. Smith 0 3 0	Miss Bain 0 2 0
Miss Kathleen Pegg 0 4 0	Per Mrs. Pegg 0 1 0
Miss Marion Towler 0 10 0	Miss Howatson 0 1 0
Miss L. L. Nicholson 0 5 0	Miss Plimmer 1 1 0
Swedish Sympathisers	Profit on Literature 1 7 7
per Mrs. Hesel 2 10 0	Collecting Boxes 0 2 0
The Duchess De Fries 0 5 0	Profit on "V. & W." 0 7 2
Miss A. Mackenzie Menzies 0 1 0	Miss M. Schofield 1 0 0
M. G. Jersey 0 2 0	Per Mrs. J. Kenney 3 0 0
Miss H. McKenna 0 1 0	Miss Jessie Smith 3 0 0
G. H. H. 0 1 0	Dr. Minor Stalder 1 1 0
Mrs. W. 0 2 0	Mrs. Young 0 1 0
Mrs. Whitaker 0 5 0	Mrs. Wilson 0 1 0
Miss D. Mith 1 1 0	Mrs. Locke 0 3 6
Miss A. B. Willson 2 2 0	Mrs. Morris 0 1 0
Miss Irene White 0 2 6	Miss Muschamp 0 1 0
Mrs. Charles White 0 2 8	Miss Stewart 0 5 0
Mrs. Lyons 0 8 0	J. Inglis, Esq. 0 1 0
Major W. J. Lister 1 1 0	Miss Bland 0 2 6
Extra on V. & W.	Mrs. Barrett 0 6 0
per Miss A. B. Willson 0 0 11	Mrs. Falk 0 6 0
Per Mrs. C. 0 2 1	Mrs. Avery-Jones 0 5 0
As Chasing Crows 0 2 8	Mrs. Morris Towler 0 1 0
Miss E. B. Weston 0 2 8	Mrs. Rutherford Elliott 0 2 0
Mrs. Tremayne 2 0 0	Mrs. Carter 0 1 6
Miss R. I. Roberts 0 2 0	Mrs. Crump 0 1 0
Miss E. G. Nichols 0 10 0	Mrs. Howell-Jones 0 1 0
Sale of Shawl (per Mrs. Pankhurst) 5 0 0	Mrs. Gee 0 2 0
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence 1 0 0	Miss Evans 0 1 0
Mrs. Saul Solomon 2 0 0	Mrs. Hyams 0 1 0
Miss G. F. D. Small 0 10 0	Mrs. Dove-Willcox 1 1 0
M. M. Tarrant, Esq. 1 0 0	Anon. 0 5 0
Miss Priscilla Harris 0 5 0	Jumble Sale 2 10 7
Mrs. N. Jacobs 2 10 0	A Sympathiser 0 5 0
Miss Joan T. Crombie 2 0 0	Miss Nellie Ekers 0 1 0
Miss B. C. Hunt 5 5 0	Mrs. & Miss Bertram 0 10 0
Mrs. Edith Kerwood 1 1 0	Miss Balce 0 1 0
Mrs. Graham 15 13 0	A Male Sympathiser 5 7 0
"A Member of St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford" 2 0 0	Miss N. James 0 10 0
Mrs. L. Brown 0 5 0	Dr. Christie 0 5 0
Miss L. Brooks 1 0 0	Speakers' Expenses 5 7 4
Mrs. Gladys Armitage 3 0 0	F. B. Kirby, Esq. 0 8 0
Miss A. A. Alley (coll.) 0 3 0	Miss Nellie Baker 1 15 0
Anon. (per Mrs. East) 0 1 3	Miss Mary Baker 0 2 0
Mrs. B. Coventry 1 1 0	Miss Crilland 0 2 0
Mrs. B. Forsyth 0 10 0	Miss Gladron 0 1 6
Miss M. Kelly 5 0 0	Miss L. Gray 0 1 0
Miss Baskin 2 8 0	Mrs. Knox 0 12 0
Miss Koppel, Esq. 0 10 11	Mrs. Davies-Smith 0 1 0
Miss Dorothy Clarke 1 1 0	Miss C. M. Strangways 0 5 0
Miss Brown 0 4 0	Miss Emily Smith 0 1 0
Anon. 0 2 8	Miss H. B. Palmer 0 1 0
Miss M. V. O. Brackenbury 10 0 0	Mrs. Woodward 0 1 0
"A Pine" (per Mrs. Archibald) 5 0 0	Mrs. Powell 0 1 0
Miss Miss Gye 0 10 0	Miss Powell 0 1 0
Drum and Fife Band 2 0 0	Mrs. Scott 0 3 8
Miss Miss Gordon 0 10 0	Miss Rosewell 0 1 0
Abraham Friend 0 1 0	Mrs. Trafford 0 1 0
Graduates of St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford 1 10 0	Mrs. Young 0 5 0
Miss H. M. Harper 0 5 0	Mrs. A. M. Lock 0 2 0
Miss Mabel Atkinson 1 1 0	Miss Santoy 0 6 0
Contributions (names unknown) given at various meetings 1 1 8	Mrs. L. Pilsbury 0 6 0
Mrs. Beatrice Kent 0 5 0	Mrs. Du Santoy Newby 0 1 0
Dr. Fitchell 1 0 0	Miss M. Stanland 0 2 0
Miss Mabel Johnson 2 0 0	Miss Emily Smith 0 2 0
Mrs. Fergus 2 2 0	Per Lady Constance Lytton 0 10 0
Anon. 0 1 0	Anon. 0 10 0
In memory of Prof. W. B. Ayton 4 2 2	Mrs. Bennett 0 1 6
Anon. (per Mrs. Home-Chancellor) 0 0 8	Profit on Shop 0 8 2
Miss Edith Gordon 0 2 0	Pound Stall Sales 0 13 9
F. G. J. 0 12 0	Mrs. Muir 0 10 0
Miss Annie Bell 1 0 0	Mrs. Talbot 1 0 0
Miss A. Garrett Bailey 0 2 6	Per Mrs. Phillips 2 3 0
Miss M. O. Bird 0 2 6	Miss Jones 0 4 9
Miss C. M. Dawson 0 10 0	Mrs. Hughes (coll.) 0 4 0
Miss B. E. Thomas 1 1 0	Mrs. Willis 0 5 0
B. A. Marks, Esq. 1 1 0	A. Priestman, Esq. 1 0 0
Miss Margaret Wallace 1 1 0	Mrs. Morgan 0 10 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas 10 0 0	Per Mrs. G. Roe 3 11 7
Miss C. Borden 0 8 0	Mrs. Cranfield 3 15 0
Miss Constance Marsden 0 2 0	Miss M. Fleet 2 1 0
Mrs. Alfred Marks 1 0 0	Miss Ada Ridley 1 1 0
Mrs. E. Shanks 5 0 0	Per Mrs. Williams 10 0 0
Miss S. A. Turle 1 0 0	Dr. Alice Barn 1 1 0
Mrs. I. Philpot 5 0 0	Miss Florence Bell 0 2 6
Madame Bruna Max 1 1 0	Miss Hardwick 1 8 0
I. Nahum, J. 3 0 0	Mrs. Atkinson 1 10 0
Mrs. E. M. Renny (coll.) 1 2 2	Profit on Tea 0 1 3
Mrs. Agnes Turner 1 0 0	Front, Esq. 5 0 0
Miss M. Davies Thompson 0 10 0	Mrs. Violet Taylor 30 0 0
Mrs. T. 0 1 0	Mrs. Taylor 5 0 0
Miss Whitty 1 1 0	Hon. Mrs. Parsons 5 0 0
Miss M. H. Nash 0 2 0	Per Mrs. Wylie 2 15 0
Miss V. J. Levy 0 10 0	Mrs. F. McPhon 1 0 0
Miss M. Wedgwood 2 5 0	Mrs. Reid 0 10 0
Per Abington W.S.P.U. 0 7 6	Mrs. White 0 10 0
Andromeda of Holborn 0 7 6	Miss Buchanan 0 2 6
Per Mrs. Barrett 0 4 8	Miss E. Couper 0 5 0
Miss A. Griffiths 0 5 0	Miss A. N. Couper 0 5 0
Mrs. Stewart 10 0 0	Mrs. Harlick 0 6 0
Miss Mearns 0 1 0	Extra on "V. & W." 0 8 8
Anon. 1 0 0	Mrs. William Ure 0 2 8
Miss J. Begg 0 10 0	
Mrs. Bagnall 0 8 8	
Miss M. O. Geddes 0 10 0	
Mrs. Maxton Graham 0 10 0	
A Scotch Member 1 0 0	
Miss H. Finhill 1 0 0	
A Friend 0 2 8	
Mrs. Johnston 1 0 0	
Anon. 0 1 0	
Profit on Suffrage Library 0 5 0	
Work Sales 0 17 0	
Miss Binnie 0 3 2	
Miss A. O'Connor 0 10 0	
Miss MacGregor 0 5 0	
The Misses Broadbent 0 5 0	
Miss Macmillan 0 5 0	
Miss M. Low 0 5 0	
Miss McFarlane 2 0 0	
Mrs. Waddell 0 5 0	
Per Mrs. M. Clarke 0 13 0	
"Olive" 0 13 0	
Per Mrs. Craggs 0 14 0	
Profit on Literature 0 14 0	
Per Miss Crocker and Roberts 0 2 0	
Miss Richardson 0 5 0	
Miss Lee 0 5 0	
Mrs. Palmer 0 1 0	
Miss Wallis 0 1 0	
Mrs. Oswald 0 5 0	
Couch Fares 0 16 0	
Sale of Goods 0 8 8	
Miss Burton 0 2 0	
Miss Barnes 0 10 0	
Miss Gill 0 1 0	
Miss Eady 0 10 0	
Mrs. Barker 0 10 0	
Mrs. Goodfellow 0 1 0	

Total - £75,735 18 2

WHY I BELIEVE IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(Contributed by a Non-militant Conservative Suffragist.)

It is sometimes said that the Suffrage movement is drawing women away from other spheres of usefulness where they would be better employed. To a good many women, I think, the movement has been an eye-opener as to the work needed to be done by women, which if not done by them would be left undone.

My own experience has, I expect, been the experience of many others. All my life I had approved of the principle of Woman Suffrage on theoretic grounds, but was quite content not to lift a finger to bring it about. I was exclusively absorbed in my own family, the bringing up of my own children. They seemed to me my work, and the world in which they were to live no concern of mine. Two factors roused me from this condition: the militant action of the Suffragettes and the formation of the Anti-Suffrage League. The first made me suddenly realise that it was the apathy of such as myself which had rendered the desperate heroism of the militant section necessary; the second roused in me latent indignation and revolt against women who could so wilfully belittle their sex by misrepresentation, bad argument, and repudiation of political responsibility. I asked myself "What is it that is making some women so passionately care for the vote, and others to insanely, as it seems to me, declare their unfitness for it?"

Below the Surface.

In trying to answer these questions I became for the first time keenly aware of the position of women in the industrial and professional world, and the dark spots in our social system which I had always known to exist suddenly seemed to hit me on the heart with a reproachful cry: "These things are—and you don't care; you are doing nothing to help to remedy them." How could I care for my home adequately without caring passionately, too, for the homes of the nation? How could I love my children and not let the sense of motherhood which they had aroused spread itself beyond my nursery to wherever children needed help and found none? Books, newspapers, pamphlets, blue books began to have a new meaning for me. What a vast work seemed to be revealed for women to do, for which every available woman would be wanted. Reading was eye-opening, but it led to practical human experience, which was more enlightening still. I followed a rent-collector down the street of a country town slum. Human tragedies were revealed to me behind every door, human heroism and nobility, human meanness and squalor, but everywhere the need of women to see and hear and understand before things could be made better. A drunken father, three children at home, house kept by a girl who had begun to earn her own living but was sent for because her mother was so ill, that mother dying with consumption upstairs and about to give birth to her twelfth child—eight out of the twelve had died before her of the same disease. The twelfth is born, and while the mother lies hovering between life and death the husband has a drunken quarrel with a companion in the kitchen, and the angry voices and sounds of blows nearly kill the wife upstairs. That man has the rights of citizenship and is entrusted with a vote, but not the slave-wife who has meekly borne him twelve children through suffering and disease, toiled for him, saved for him, and is now dying. The Poor Law doctor who is called in is a voter. He sees the case not with unkind eyes but with a man's eyes, thinks what a comfort it would be to get rid of the unwanted babe, and suggests for it the Barnardo Home. The father jumps eagerly at the suggestion; to the mother it is the death-blow. She makes no objection, no more audible protest than her tears when she kisses her baby and parts with it for ever; but when the rent collector returned to tell her of its safe asylum she found her dead. I followed the rent collector to that Barnardo Home for Girls. What an amazing institution! Homeless, destitute children here not by the score, but by the hundred, brought up from infancy to an age when they can be started in life. Here they are housed, fed, taught, trained by a band of devoted, zealous women, who give their whole lives to this mothering of motherless children, and some of them without financial remuneration at all. Out of the least promising material healthy, efficient, virtuous women are formed and are drafted off to our colonies and empty lands to people the Empire. A good deal for the State is done by the women who run these institutions and forego for themselves the joys of private homes and family ties, but not one of them may vote as a citizen of the country.

I follow the children of my slum to the National Schools. There I find two or three women teachers to every male teacher. Not only the girls are entrusted to the woman teacher; boy and girl alike sit under her. The characters of these boys and girls are, to a great extent, moulded by her; whether they grow up good or bad citizens is partly due to her influence; their patriotism, their sense of citizenship, their industry, their intellectual capacity, their religion is first drawn out by her. Her position with regard to the children is every whit as responsible and important as the position of the male teacher; yet whereas he may record his vote as a citizen of his country, she can under no circumstances do so, and no matter how equal her work, her pay is invariably less than that of the male teacher in the same post.

One last picture out of many other possible ones. A girl in my country district has been seduced. The man has made off, leaving no address. The father—a widower—

turns her out of the house; her grown-up brothers refuse to help her. Through the interest of a philanthropic lady who hears of the case she is taken into a rescue home. There she is cared for, seen through her trouble, helped into a place, and the babe is parted from her and put out to nurse. I interview the matron of that home. There are six or seven babies there the day I call. Some have the strangest, old, wizened faces, some a look of pitiful suffering. One had died the night before in the matron's arms. In telling me of its sufferings she exclaimed, "Oh, if only the men who are responsible for bringing these suffering children into the world could see what they endure they would be punished, and vice would be checked. But they never see these children, that is left for the women to bear alone." Yet the fathers of these illegitimate babes have the vote, while a woman giving up her life to this rescue work necessitated by their sins is only classed with lunatics, paupers, and criminals. Surely the time has come in this country when the enfranchisement of women is demanded in the interests of progress of the race. Civilisation demands it—integrity demands it.

Can Man be Free . . .

Lord Cromer in his work on Egypt says with regard to the position of education there, "The European reformer may instruct, he may explain, he may argue, he may devise the most ingenious methods for the moral and material development of the people, he may use his highest endeavours to 'cut blocks with a razor' and to graft true civilisation on a society which is but just emerging from barbarism, but unless he proves himself able not only to educate, but to elevate the Egyptian woman, he will never succeed in affording to the Egyptian man in any thorough degree, the only European education which is worthy of Europe." (The italics are my own.) Sharp words for an Anti-Suffragist, for in Europe now the "elevation" of the European woman seems bound up with her political emancipation. As Mr. Galsworthy has nobly said: "Underneath all the seeming matter-of-factness of political and social movements the spirit of Equity is guiding those movements subtly, unconsciously, a compelling hand gently pushing humanity onward, ever unseen save in the rare minutes when the spirits of men glow and light up, and things are beheld for a moment as they are. The full emancipation of women would be but a symbol of this effect of civilisation; a reassuring sign that this nation was still serving humanity—still trying to be gentle and just. For if it has ceased to serve humanity we must surely pray that the waters may rise over this island, and that she may go down all standing!"

FACTS FOR NEW READERS.

(Those who want more information than is given here should obtain "Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, from The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. Price 6d. net paper and 1s. net cloth.)

Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.

Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impetuosity forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The case was, however, decided against them in the law courts—"Chorlton v. Ling." They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next they held enthusiastic meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.'s pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial, signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

Militant Methods.

It is a mistaken idea that submission is a noble virtue. There are circumstances under which it may even be morally wrong. One of these arises when it is a case of submission to a breach of trust by a co-trustee. And women, to whom, equally with men, the interests of other women, of children, and of the race as a whole are confided, would be wrong if they continued to submit to exclusion from their proper place in the nation's affairs. Because they have done so hitherto, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence. The commencement of militant methods by women meant that they were tired of being humbugged by politicians and had found out that pressure had to be adopted. This pressure could not be of the same kind as is used in other walks of life, because those who had no votes had no constitutional means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. It had to be of an extraordinary or revolutionary kind. The men who won Magna Charta knew this, and so did those who broke the power of the Bishops and those who won the Reform Bill of

1832 and 1867. And women have decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty even revolution will not be eschewed.

Origin of the Militant Campaign.

In the autumn of 1905 the general political outlook underwent a change. The sands of the Conservative Government were running out, and Sir Edward Grey came to Manchester to expound what Liberal policy would be if a Liberal Government came into power. The W.S.P.U., then two years old, determined to find out what the Liberal policy would be to women. Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting, and after his speech, at the proper time for questions, put a question to him on this point. He ignored the question. It was then sent up to him in writing, but it was still ignored; and as the meeting showed signs of breaking up, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood on their seats and pressed for an answer. The only answer they got was to be dragged out past the platform and flung into the street. There they started a protest meeting, but the police refused to allow them to proceed, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or imprisonment—Christabel Pankhurst to one week and Annie Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison. Thus did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to one straightforward question.

The Four Years' War.

The story of the Government's action during the four years which followed was the development of the policy initiated by Sir Edward Grey at Manchester of first ignoring and then treating as mere rowdies the women who were determined to have their question dealt with. The only possible answer to be made by women—unless they were to give right in—was to try to compel the Government to listen to the women's case, to force them to argue it out on its merits, to accept violence at their hands rather than submit to remain voteless, and, if the Government proved obdurate, to appeal to a higher power—the electorate—to override them.

The Truce and the New Bill.

In most great contests extending over a period of years intervals occur in which the combatants consider that they can obtain their objects better by a temporary suspension of hostilities than by continuous employment of arms. This view of the situation was taken by the leaders of the W.S.P.U. at the close of the general election of 1910 at which they had inflicted serious loss on the Government. In consequence of this truce the "Conciliation Committee" was formed in the House of Commons and drafted the Bill which was carried through its second reading by a majority of 110 on July 12.

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WOMAN'S SHARE IN PRIMITIVE CULTURE.

In these days, when women are entering so many fields of work for the first time, and are, as it were, on trial, to be judged according to their merits by the other half of mankind, it is astonishing and not a little refreshing to learn from books of primitive civilisation how much of all our industries and our culture is due solely to women.

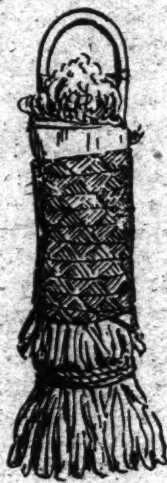
In the early days there was no conventional separation of duties. We know, as Mrs. Stetson says, that—

"Two-fold man was equal, they were comrades dear and daring."

Naturally enough, however, as she found the cares of maternity tended to keep her in the primitive home, woman occupied herself in improving and inventing all the things that make life more easy and pleasant. While her male partner, when he was not fighting with other tribes, was hunting for food, woman was building and beautifying the home, and concerned herself with all the domestic arts and industries. "It is astonishing," writes Dr. Mason, in his well-known book, "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," "to realise how many wheels were set going by women in primitive times." Not that her work was any less hard than man's; it was, indeed, harder. Her work was never-ending, and she had to do most of it with her baby tied on to her back. Although men were the chief hunters and fishermen, women too went hunting and fishing, and although women were the spinners and weavers, sometimes



The Primitive Farmer.



Cradle-Frame by an Early Weaver.

the men also did weaving. Like the woman of to-day, however, who does all her work uncomplainingly, and however tired she may be would refuse the help of the man, the primitive woman, although she was willing to help man, seemed to consider that it was a reflection on her skill if her husband ever helped her.

The first task before the primitive woman was to find food to augment the precarious supplies that she might receive from her mate. In this way she learned what plants and foods were good to eat, where they could best be found, and how the supply could be increased by cultivation. After this came the discovery that corn and other cereals could be crushed and used as meal. It was woman who invented the mill, beginning with the primitive method of two rounded stones. Then came the preparation of meat for food, and the curing of the hide in order to make clothing. All the pots and pans that fill our kitchens we owe to our early mothers. Beginning by burning out the inside of a tree trunk, filling it with water and putting in heated stones, woman was led by experience to make plain bowls of stone, and in a little while she found that if she put legs to this the fire could be conveniently lighted underneath. Here is a summary of a few of the rôles of the primitive woman:—"Potter, butcher, cook, beast of burden, fire maker and tender, miller, stonecutter (stone-griddle maker), most delicate and ingenious weaver, engineer (devising a mechanical press and sieve in one woven bag and using a lever of the third kind), baker, and preserver of food."

The weaving of baskets to carry babies and other burdens came to her almost naturally. From this she went on to making mats, weaving blankets, &c., while her plain bare pots—her early attempts—satisfied her growing sense of beauty so little that she learned to ornament them, first by making patterns on them with her fingers and then by colouring them with natural colours.

Beast of Burden.

Saddest perhaps of all the aspects of this early life was that of woman as "beast of burden." The expression sounds familiar! Through how many ages has woman not



Indian Woman Pounding Cherries and Pemmican.



Basket Woven on a Clay Mould.

London: Macmillan and Co., 1896.

carried the burden. Woman, who is taunted with being physically the weaker, has from very early times done work which is quite as hard as man's work and which is far more continuous. Added to this, whether as primitive woman seeking food or as—let us say—the washerwoman of to-day, she has had to carry and take care of her children at the same time. "Those who have no loads to carry," says Dr. Mason, "complain of backache, but if all the serious loads resting on women's backs could be added up they would rival those of railroads and steamers."

"As a beast of burden, whether in Germany or Mexico, or among the savage American tribes, woman in her carrying basket moves the food and household effects while her husband shoulders the gun or more primitive artillery."

"To-day the poor man's wife, who goes every day to the market, hangs from twenty-five to fifty pounds of eatables on her elbow and rests the basket on her hip. It would take a practised physiologist to tell how many bones and muscles and nerves and brain-cells are in active operation during this fatiguing exercise."

What becomes of the physical force argument in the face of facts like these? One investigator among the Canadian Indians writes:—"Women were made for labour; one of them can carry or haul as much as two men can do." They also pitch our tents, make and mend our clothing; and, in fact, there is no such thing as travelling any considerable distance, or any length of time, in this country without their assistance."

Here is another instance of what a woman can do:—

"A Dyak woman generally spends the whole day in the field, and carries home every night a heavy load of vegetables and firewood, often for several miles, over rough and hilly paths; and not infrequently has to climb a rocky mountain by ladders, and over slippery stones, to an elevation of a thousand feet. Besides this, she has an hour's work every evening to pound the rice with a heavy wooden stamper, which violently strains every part of the body. She begins this kind of labour when nine or ten years old, and it never ceases but with the extreme decrepitude of age."

This physical strength, although women in city life may have lost some of it, is to be found in many places even at the present day. Kurdish women carry loads weighing over 100 lbs. One of these women carried her sick husband



Florentine Wood-Gatherers.

on her back for four days' journey. In Silesia women work in mines under most exacting conditions, in steel works and mills women do the same work as men, while in all European countries women carry tremendously heavy burdens. In Nuremberg there are two female hod-carriers. They work the same hours as the men, but while the men rest the women prepare the breakfast and dinner and keep their cottages tidy.

In addition to being the inventor of industries and the first artist, it is to women that we owe languages and the founding of society.

The human female more than all the rest created her home. But not only is this true, but she differentiated the home, and all parts of the most elaborate establishment were instituted by her on her account. The first homes were cheerless caves. Fire could not be made in them because of the smoke, so the woman sought out a cave with an opening in the rear or a rock shelter with a high curved roof.

When she became a dweller in a tent she searched for the oldest wood, learned the mysteries of the fuel problem, and even invented the coral to induce the wind to draw a little of the smoke therefrom and to increase her comfort.

In houses built of mud, adobe, loose stones, or brick she invented the industrial portion, while the men invented the defensive portion. Indeed, it may as well be said here as elsewhere, that while a man's house is his castle, and always has been, a woman's house is her home and the scene of most of her labours. The principles of militancy and industrialism manifest themselves here as elsewhere.

To the women of the household we are indebted for the oven, the chimney and the chimney corner, the kitchen, the dining-room, the family room, the separate bedroom. It has been a wonderful evolution, resulting in comfort, taste, and morality.

The nation, as has truly been said, is to be judged by the position of its womanfolk:—

"The longer one studies the subject the more he will be convinced that savage tribes can now be elevated chiefly through their women. When higher civilisation comes upon the lower it brings to the men the gun for the bow and arrow, or the slowly and painfully made device for the capture and killing of animals; it also commands him to stop hunting and warring, and to take up woman's work. He would rather die than do this, so he becomes an idler. But it brings to the woman better tools and processes for doing her old work, and she is lifted up."

In this book, published 15 years ago, we find the case for Woman's Suffrage in a nutshell:—

"The two most brilliant periods in the career of the most comprehensive nationality this world has ever seen were the Elizabethan and the Victorian. England acquired her globe-encircling empire under the reign of women. Brilliant examples of women skilled and potent in statecraft are not wanting among all civilised nations. The testimony of the best observers is to the effect that in primitive society there were queens in fact, if not in name. Nothing is more natural than that the author of parental government, the founder of tribal kinship, the organiser of industrialism, should have much to say about that form of housekeeping called public economy."

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Three New Publications.

Those who are doing active work in their own towns or at holiday places will find the postcard cartoon "What is sauce for the Peer is sauce for the Premier" a very useful adjunct which should sell readily at meetings, as it gives the political situation in a nutshell. Large numbers of these postcards have already been sold, and those who wish to have some are advised to order them early from the Woman's Press. The price of the postcard is one penny, but 100 or more can be had at the special price of 7s. per hundred.

Another very useful book for propaganda is that which contains the whole of the speeches in favour of the Bill made during the recent debate in the House of Commons. It is called "The Men's Case for One Million Votes for Women," published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, and is on sale at the Woman's Press at the discount price of ninepence.

A third publication which it is important should be widely distributed before the re-opening of Parliament is the leaflet on the Conciliation Committee's Bill. Its practical value will be evident to those who turn to page 756, where we reprint it in full. It may be had from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Price 6d. a hundred, 4s. a thousand.

Holiday Campaign.

Suffragists on holiday are busy all over the country doing their best to carry on a little campaign of their own. This is a most valuable form of work, and there is plenty of variety in it. Canvassing, selling the paper, or holding meetings are all interesting and productive forms of work, and members are invited to send to this paper some account of their efforts and the results.

The Paper-Selling Competition.

Members who wish to enter for the competition for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN are urged to lose no time in doing so; there is still a good chance for ardent workers, since July was such a busy month and all activities were concentrated on the Demonstration. There is a chance for everyone—individual sellers, captains of pitches, local and country unions, and for those who will enlist new subscribers. Full particulars will be found on p. 754.

A CALL TO WOMEN.

To the Editor, VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Why should not a woman be allowed as freely in a pulpit (in the ministry—either Anglican or Nonconformist) as a male? May I appeal to some of the many younger women who read these columns who have not yet definitely decided on their life plan, to consecrate their splendid talents to the work of breaking down this artificial barrier? You have, and all honour to you, fought your way into the medical fraternity; you are qualifying for law, and why should the ministry alone be closed to you? It may be that God has called you to this career—to foretell good news, to proclaim to all people that their every day of life is related to the spiritual, that God has placed them in the world to do a great and noble work that none else can do quite in the same way. It will not mean a life prosperous as the world counts prosperity; it will contain its crosses, privations, bitter isolation, disappointment. But it will be worth while, and a woman never shrinks from sacrifice, as, indeed, the history of your movement has amply proved.

HATTY BAKER,

Hove.

Pioneer Woman Preacher.

NEXT WEEK.

"Anti-Suffrage & Sex-War."

— BY —

MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

Women's Fight for the Vote.

— BY —
F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Cloth, 1s. net; Paper covers, 6d. net.

A description of what women are asking for, why they need the Vote, and what they have done to get it. The arguments of Anti-Suffragists are given and replied to. The militant methods are explained. Read the following:—

PRESS OPINIONS.

The publication of "Women's Fight for the Vote" is timely, and a special chapter is devoted by Mr. Pethick Lawrence to the consideration of the new Bill. It need hardly be said that he represents the case for the suffrage as emphatically as possible, and a single chapter devoted to anti-suffrage arguments demolishes its opponents on general grounds effectively and with moderation. Much of the book is historical, and it is no disadvantage that it has been written by an enthusiast for liberty and a competent lawyer. . . . The value of this little book is that it puts in a perfectly clear and nearly always temperate form the extreme point of view. Incidentally it contains not only a strong plea for the suffrage, but one of the briefest and most convenient accounts available of the existing franchise qualifications.—*Morning Leader.*

This is a work which should be in the hands of all advocates of Woman's Suffrage; it is an armoury of facts and arguments. . . . The book is divided into short chapters, which cover the ground comprehensively and cogently.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

Mr. Lawrence's book is a plain and straightforward account of the Suffragist demand, its justice and necessity, the objections raised to it, and its history up to the present crisis of the Conciliation Bill. Anyone who wishes to become acquainted with the meaning of the whole movement from the Suffragist side could not learn the facts better than here.—*The Nation.*

This readable book, which covers all the ground so easily that it can be read from cover to cover in an hour, places reliable information within the reach of everyone inclined to believe that 817 women have not suffered imprisonment out of desire for notoriety.—*Christian Commonwealth.*

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WOMEN

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NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY, 53, BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. A Great Woman Teacher.

One of the most coveted posts of the teaching profession, and, indeed, one of the prizes of woman's professional sphere, has just been awarded by the governors of Greycoat Hospital. For the first time in thirty-six years they have been called upon to appoint a headmistress to the Greycoat school, Westminster, and Miss Amy Steele, headmistress of Notting Hill school, succeeds to the position. Even more interesting than that appointment, says the *Daily Chronicle*, is what has given rise to it—the resignation of Miss Elsie Day, who is now closing a long and arduous career of supreme educational value as headmistress of the school.

When, thirty-six years ago, she took up her charge she found it a degenerate charity school, useless as an educational establishment, and as a charity a reproach to the consciences of its governors. To-day, when she lays down her long charge, she leaves Greycoat not only one of the best secondary schools in the country, but as the loved alma mater of nearly four decades of grateful girls, the oldest among whom must now be middle-aged women.

The history of the school is a remarkable one, and Miss Day herself is its historian.

In 1698, some years before Queen Anne was irrevocably dead, some earnest and pious souls in Westminster, all humble tradesmen, wishing to serve God and their generation, decided to found a school for the poor children of their parish. They dressed both boys and girls in the livery of grey coats, got their wives and daughters to sew the clothing, and started the charity on very little beyond what they provided themselves and their own faith in Providence. The house in Broad Sanctuary was soon too small for the work, and when the parish of Westminster built a new workhouse in Petty France (which now is York Street), they petitioned for the use of the old workhouse, and obtained it. And in that building (historically interesting as one of the earliest workhouses built in England) a school, begun when Queen Anne reigned, is still housed.

But, alas, when the original governors had all passed away the hospital began to decline. Dignitaries of the Church still blessed it, subscriptions flowed in freely, fashionable ladies went in their coaches to talk to the scholars. But the children were cheated of their victuals; a schoolmaster, before being dismissed, told the governors they "kept a prison and not a hospital," and then addressed the boys as "poor white negro slaves, to be worked and whipped till you die"; and an inquiry into anonymous charges that the place had become a hotbed of evil led to horrible disclosures.

But in 1874 a great change took place. The hospital ceased to be a charity school and the eleemosynary element was completely suppressed. The rights of the existing scholars were entirely respected, and they were amply provided for. The boys were sent to Emmanuel School and the hospital became a day school for girls only.

Miss Day, the daughter of a well-known Professor of Medicine, came to the school when the great change took place. But though its constitution had changed, the conditions as she found them were as shocking as at any time in all its chequered career. The children still wore their ancient livery, and their undergarments descended, unwashed, from child to child until they were worn out. The children were known not by name but by number, and there was no provision whatever for pleasure or playtime. Their diet was coarse and sparse, and they stole raw vegetables to allay their hunger; but those who were in charge of them feasted on the best while their charges starved. What were known as "the governors' counterpanes" were put on the beds on visiting days to hide the bedding that was rarely changed.

All these bad survivals of a bad time were swept away at a breath when Miss Day came, and she transformed what was little more than an ill-conducted charity, run in the interests of officials, into the magnificent educational establishment that it is to-day. And the secret of her success has been, not curriculum, but character. As an educational seminary, of course, Greycoat meets every test, but Miss Day's own personality has been the greatest asset for the generations of girls who have come under her charge.

THE SUFFRAGIST WOMEN.

They have the scent of lilies in their souls:

Their souls are taller than the multitude,

Are stronger than the free,

Are younger than the youthful,

Are truer than the truthful.

Their eyes on things to be

Are filled with sisterhood. And their souls' food

They draw from future wells in silver bowls

Of confidence. Their feet stand at the door

Of their beloved era which is filled

With dawn and youthfulness.

There sleep the untired years

Wrapped in their rainbow spheres

And smiling of redress.

The echoes of the fountains they have willed

Are heard there springing louder, ringing more,

E. W. Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Kismet's Day." By Mary Grosbie. London: Methuen, Ltd. 6s. net.

"Where Shall She Live?" By Mary Higgs and E. M. Hayward. M.A. London: P. S. King and Son. 1s. 6d. net. Pp. 28. 6d. cloth.

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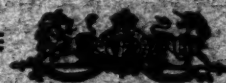
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The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

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The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 8d. for a quarter, inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 8d. and 2s. 2d. abroad, post free, payable in advance.

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"VOTES FOR WOMEN" COMPETITION.

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Class A—Obtaining New Subscribers.

The competition in class A is for those who obtain and send to the Circulation Manager, 4, Clements Inn, the largest number of subscriptions (of not less than six months) to **VOTES FOR WOMEN** during the months of July, August and September.

1st Prize: Lady's Bicycle. 2nd Prize: Gun-metal Watch. 3rd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women," 1909-10.

To help competitors a special book, containing ten order forms, has been prepared. These books can be obtained free at all the W.S.P.U. shops and meetings, or will be sent post free on application.

Class B—Individual Selling.

Class B is a competition of individual sellers. Prizes will be awarded to the sellers who dispose of the largest number of copies of **VOTES FOR WOMEN** during the months of July, August and September.

1st Prize: Lady's Bicycle. 2nd Prize: Gun-metal Watch. 3rd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women," 1909-10.

Competitors should obtain a special card, which is now ready and can be obtained at all shops or meetings or by post from the Publisher, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**.

Class C—Pitch Selling.

Class C is a competition for Pitch Captains. Two prizes will be given for the captains at whose pitches the largest aggregate number of **VOTES FOR WOMEN** are disposed of during the months of July, August and September.

1st Prize: Gun-metal Watch to Captain and bound volume of "Votes for Women" to each of her sellers. 2nd Prize: Bound volume of "Votes for Women" to Captain and memento to each of her sellers.

Class D—Local Unions.

Class D is a competition for local Unions. First and second prizes will be given for the largest aggregate sales by local Unions during the months of July, August and September.

Class E—Country Campaigns.

Class E is a competition for Country Campaign centres. First and second prizes will be given for the largest aggregate sales by Country Campaign centres during the months of July, August and September.

(Form of Prizes in Classes D and E not yet decided.)

Class F—Posters.

Two prizes will be given to those who are most successful in interesting newsagents in the paper and inducing them to exhibit a poster each week. The prizes will be for the largest number of promises obtained to show posters regularly. Orders obtained should be sent direct to the Circulation Manager, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clements Inn.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1910.

TWO LAME EXCUSES.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George claim the right to veto further discussion of the present Woman Suffrage Bill, and thus prevent its passage into law. They claim the right to retain this veto not only during the present session, but during every session of the present Parliament.

When it is pointed out to them that the Bill was carried through its second reading in the House of Commons by the sweeping majority of 110 votes, and that by their own professed principles the will of the people's representatives ought to be allowed to prevail, when it is further pointed out to them that Mr. Asquith distinctly pledged himself that the present House of Commons should have the opportunity, if it so wished, of effectively dealing with the whole question of Woman Suffrage, they take refuge behind two excuses. In the first place, they say that the Bill does not deal with the whole question but only with a part of it, and that therefore Mr. Asquith's pledge does not hold good, and they accordingly invite promoters of Woman Suffrage to abandon their present Bill and to introduce another of wider scope. In the second place, they say that the House of Commons itself showed that it did not want to proceed further with the present Bill by voting against sending it to a Grand Committee.

Let us take the second excuse first. During the debate on the second reading of the Bill a member of the Cabinet (Mr. Haldane) rose and explained that though the Cabinet differed on the merits of the Bill, they were agreed that in any case it would be improper to send the Bill to a Grand Committee, and that he, as

a supporter who would vote for the Bill at all its stages, would, nevertheless, vote for keeping its committee stage in the Whole House. He added the significant phrase, "that need not necessarily delay its passage into law." Mr. Asquith spoke after Mr. Haldane in the debate; he did not repudiate this utterance, yet now he dares to say that the second vote (to keep the Bill in Committee of the Whole House) was designed to kill the first (that in favour of the second reading), and that he is entitled to refuse further facilities for the Bill, because such action on his part is evidently in accordance with the wish of the House of Commons. Such an excuse can only be designed for those with short memories, who are content to take assertions for facts.

Equally without substance is the other excuse, that the Bill does not enable the House of Commons to deal with the whole question. What is the whole question? It is not the complete renovation of the franchise laws, however much they may need reform. It is not adult suffrage, whether this be right or wrong. It is not the creation of elaborate fancy franchises for women. It is the removal of the stigma of sex disqualification. This is what the women have been fighting for. It is this which members of Parliament favourable to woman suffrage support. And it is this which the present Bill effects by giving to women the household and occupier votes which have hitherto been the prerogative of men alone.

Who is to be judge of what is the whole question? Not an antagonistic Prime Minister, not a Cabinet which has persistently blocked women's enfranchisement, but the women of the country who have been demanding this reform for nearly fifty years; and they, by the mouthpiece of every organised society, have expressed their satisfaction at this measure, the outcome of the careful consideration and agreement of the principal supporters from every section of the House of Commons. And what they are prepared to accept, Members of Parliament, by an overwhelming majority, have voted for.

But Mr. Asquith makes the astounding claim to disregard all this and to be himself the judge of what may be discussed and voted on while at the same time stating his intention of opposing every proposal. Imagine his conduct paralleled by the House of Lords. Suppose that when the Budget of 1909 had reached the Upper Chamber the Peers had said, "You propose a land tax; that is not the whole question. What is really at stake is the possession by us of our land at all. Land nationalisation is the whole question. Take a vote on that; when you have done so we will reconsider our veto." Mr. Asquith would have replied: "I am not going to be taken in by that crafty proposal. I know as well as you do that though some of my followers may favour land nationalisation, any such measure would be defeated in the House of Commons. The proposals which I make are supported no doubt by those who would nationalise the land, but they are also supported by many directly opposed to such a proposition. It is not for you to choose the issue, but for me."

On similar principles Mr. Lloyd George resisted all amendments in the Commons to widen the scope of his Old Age Pension proposals, knowing that such amendment would have meant subsequent defeat; and sound politicians will always resist the wiles of their crafty opponents to induce them to open wide their proposals so as to secure their rejection.

The Woman Suffrage Bill has been well and carefully chosen; it is the fruit of a compromise, not between supporters and opponents of woman suffrage, but between all the principal supporters in the House belonging to different political parties; their choice has been approved by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, obtained without the pressure of the party whips. It is therefore in a much truer sense an expression of the will of the people's representatives than any Government Bill prepared by the Cabinet which the party man is practically compelled to vote for whether he likes it or not. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George realise the broad basis of its support, and for this very reason would divert woman suffragists from it. They stand, as it were, in the mid-current smilingly inviting them to turn their barque to Scylla or to Charybdis. But the day has gone by when such manoeuvres might have succeeded. To-day their precise value is appreciated by women and by their supporters in the House of Commons. The woman suffrage barque is being steered right on, and those amiable gentlemen who would turn it aside on to the rocks will find that it is they who will have to step aside to make way for its passage.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

MR. PARTINGTON'S MOP.

By Elizabeth Robins.

When people opened their morning newspapers one day last month, they saw an article headed:—

A £100,000 Anti-Suffrage Fund.

Whatever the political faith of the reader, no one on seeing the names of the signatories to the Fund could doubt that such persons would find the raising of £100,000 the lightest part of their undertaking.

For the promoters of anti-suffrage agitation are mainly men, and men of large means. Double the amount called for could have been raised without invoking other than the published list of supporters. It would never occur to the reader to doubt but what (since these gentlemen thought £100,000 ought to be raised) they had forthwith raised it. The announcement that only £13,000 had been subscribed came as an anti-climax. Yet beyond a doubt the full sum will be forthcoming. The project is, financially speaking, so poorly mothered and so handsomely fathered, that it would be pardonable, in this instance, to accept the Anti-Suffrage doctrine of woman's negligible share in the question of Parliamentary Franchise, were it not that these rich and powerful gentlemen are not ready themselves to subscribe the £100,000.

They want women to help them!

Now, how do they propose to persuade women to contribute money, time, and influence towards frustrating the determination of other women to take a share in the responsibilities of the Nation?

Lord Cromer and his friends cannot reasonably ask their Anti-Suffragist ladies to go about arguing in public that women should keep out of public life.

If, however, casting logic to the winds, they should send women out upon this errand, in every town and village up and down England these emissaries will encounter the Suffragists—100 to one of the Antis—women organised, practised, popular, tireless.

The Antis cannot hold the crowds against these trained speakers, they cannot hold their own in debate or in devotion, or in that passion of faith that makes a Suffragist more a Suffragist every day she lives.

Even if the Anti women are sent out into the open they will not long remain there.

The chief Anti-Suffragist appeal will be made discreetly. A large portion of that £100,000 will be expended in sowing broadcast leaflets and articles.

Let us put ourselves in the place of a recipient of these printed appeals. Imagine a person who until now has been too indifferent or too occupied to follow either side of the argument.

Since not even the most leisured apostle would wish to waste time in preaching to the converted or the unconvertible, we will consider the case of the person with open (or openable) mind, to whom propagandist literature is presumably addressed.

What is the initial impression made upon a reader of this description? It is that Anti-Suffragists set out to prove:—

- (1) That the Enfranchisement of Englishwomen would weaken if not ruin England.
- (2) That a vigorous and widespread agitation for the Suffrage in the U. S. A. was quashed by a counter agitation on the part of American Anti-Suffragists.
- (3) That what American Antis could do, English Antis must set themselves to accomplish.

Before the Open-Minded Novice goes the length of putting her hand in her pocket, or even so far as to rank herself with the Antis, she may want to examine the grounds for thinking that disaster would follow upon women's concerning themselves actively and directly with the affairs of State. All the more does that theory cry out for investigation in view of the fact that the Antis themselves urge women to take an active share in affairs of the municipality.

The Anti-Suffragist distinction is not clear. The line drawn between laudable and reprehensible activity is found, on examination, to be strangely arbitrary.

It amounts to this: women must not vote for Members of Parliament because, if they did, some day

the women in a majority might vote against a minority of men, who, although few, would be able (and ready!) to cudgel the women out of their position. Thus, since the women's vote would stand only for public opinion, the weak majority would be violently swept aside by the superior physical force of the minority.

If this is an intelligent anticipation, it is as intelligent to anticipate such a state of things with regard to the municipality as in reference to the State. Yet no one seems to fear that if a majority of women were elected to some Board of Guardians, and the few brave men elected were to oppose a measure advocated by the majority of women, the result will be that gentlemen guardians will set to and beat the lady guardians.

The Antis talk of force as though all force worthy of the name was muscular. They profess little or no faith in the spiritual forces which we had thought were, in all civilized countries, the governing forces. The Antis seriously believe that we would all be at one another's throats, but for the police, backed by the Army and Navy. Nations still, they think, attain and maintain their ascendancy by physical force.

It is too soon for the open-minded neophyte to have forgotten that a few weeks ago fresh light was shed on the physical force question by the black and white prize fight in Nevada. Although inclined, like the Antis, to over-estimate the part played in the modern state by physical force the majority of the American nation recognised that the only significance of the late contest lay in the exaggerated importance attached to it by the more ignorant and excitable among the negroes.

The spectacle of a white champion being hammered out of recognition by a burly black, instead of illustrating to the negro the inherent savagery and stupidity of such a waste of force, fired his simple soul with the notion that black Jack's victory showed his race the way to respect and power.

The intelligent observer saw the matter differently. Odious as the Reno spectacle was, it probably served a good end. Instead of its fostering the old delusion as to the true ground of the white man's superiority, the Reno fight emphasised the fact that if physical force were indeed the bulwark of ascendancy, the white man need not look to bearing his burden long.

Happily the gains of the human race are guarded by subtler forces.

The Open-Minded Novice may suspect this opinion to be shared in private even by the Anti-Suffragist old gentlemen, who nevertheless stand up in public and (with no sense of the irony of the situation) say to able-bodied young women that those who make the laws must also have the physical force to cause those laws to be obeyed.

Perplexity will descend upon the open mind with the first Anti-Suffrage manifesto and will deepen to the last. The Novice will find more than one leaflet bitterly denouncing any measure of enfranchisement that might (however temporarily) leave out wives and mothers. The poor Novice had been trying to believe it a good thing to be left out! But she readjusts herself to thinking that somehow in spite of the vote being (in women's hands) an abomination, it is nevertheless a grievance and a public menace that a Suffrage Bill should be considered which does not, at any cost, expressly provide votes for wives—on the new ground of a marriage qualification. No sooner has the Novice got that firmly into her head than she is told that any Bill which would give wives votes would mean the destruction of domestic peace!

To the Open-Minded One's further bewilderment she discovers that the outcry against any Bill that should exclude married women does not come from Suffragist wives and mothers, but from men, or from women who want to prevent women of any sort from voting.

Even a Novice may come to suspect that this solicitude about the married woman's vote has its parallel in the disingenuous plea that the Conciliation Bill is not sufficiently democratic.

For whom is the Conciliation Bill not democratic enough?

For the Labour Party? No, the Bill is fathered by a Labour Leader and is supported by his party. The Bill is democratic enough for a Keir Hardie, but it is not democratic enough for a Churchill.

But suppose the Novice, who began her investigation open-minded, has now closed her mind. Suppose her convinced by some feeling stronger than any logic that she ought to help to do for England what Anti-Suffra-

gists are said to have done for America. There is still the danger that she may look into that claim too. She will find easily accessible reprints of the English report of the great victory won by the Transatlantic Antis. Not nearly so accessible, yet to be found in any file of *The Times*, is the complete and authoritative refutation of that report.

The shut mind is like to gape again in amazement at discovering the steady advance of the Suffrage cause in America in the past three years, and that in the ferment of American franchise interests mightier forces are at work than any wielded by the handful of Anti-Suffragist ladies unversed in practical politics, undisciplined in public life, helpless and negligible before the larger issues of the Transatlantic problem.

Should the inquirer not take time to learn the significance of such a witness to the steady advance of the Suffrage faith in America as Jane Addams offers—the most confiding Novice is like to fall upon suspicion through the self-defeating partisanship of that great friend of the Antis, *The Times*.

The romantic Anti version of the American situation has lately been reiterated in all the emphasis of unlimited space and large print, precisely as though on the highest authority that account of the matter had not been proved to be without foundation in fact.

The Times used formerly to print the refutations coming from instructed persons of high character. The Suffrage question has, it seems, grown too serious for continuance of the old usage. The latest authoritative contravention of *The Times'* report was denied insertion in its entirety. Even the summarised version of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell's expert evidence was dismissed in small type.

That was hardly fair. But such tactics of panic will in the end serve the Suffragists rather than the Antis. To do this seems to be the fate of each new Anti-Suffragist device.

Even a novice may see that the Suffrage cause in England has recently been given an immense lift by Lord Cromer and his friends. They achieved this by appealing to women for help to fight against their enfranchisement. That manifesto sent hundreds of the more quiescent Suffragists to their pass books to see how much more in the coming year they could spare to help their side. But for Lord Cromer's appeal many a £10 note that would have gone into clothes or holidays or what not, will find its way to Clements Inn to be transmuted into strength for the Suffrage Cause.

If the recipient of Anti-Suffragist literature has mind as well as "openness"—if she is an ally worth enlisting—before she gives in her adherence to the opponents of the Suffrage, she will (to some extent) examine the claims of its defenders.

Even if, in this perilous exercise, she is not converted to the Suffrage faith, she will learn enough of the activity and determination of those who are to make her doubt whether she is well-inspired to drop her subscription into the pit of hopeless opposition.

If she mixes at all freely with both camps she cannot fail to discover that many of the Antis who at the beginning of their campaign were confident and active, have since, upon one pretext or another, withdrawn from the contest.

She will see that, though ease is not what the Suffragist is "out for," it is easier every day to be a Suffragist—and every day it is harder to be an Anti.

The reader of official Anti publications will hardly fail to catch the plaintive note in the reminder that the Suffrage movement is not only amply supplied with money, but (unkindest out of all) is "served by women who seem to give their whole time to its promotion." The charge is truer than the writer of the lamentation knew. If the Antis are not over eager to give their money for their cause, still less are they willing to give themselves. If they have any unpaid servants they are very few. The numbers of those who, without money and without price, work for enfranchisement—they are legion.

The more the inquirer wants to see the Anti cause prevail, the more she will realise the significance of the exhaustless stream of help flowing towards the Suffrage societies. Every day more women, and happily more men, are giving time, money and determination, in increasing volume, to swell the flood. Not even Mrs. Partington would try to turn back this tide. It is left for Mr. Partington, with his hundred thousand pound mop, to prove the futility of the undertaking.

THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S BILL.

Why it should be Passed: Who would be Enfranchised.

Members will find the following facts relating to the Suffrage Bill now before Parliament very useful for distribution at the present moment. They can be obtained in leaflet form from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 6d. per hundred or 4s. per thousand.

THE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" BILL.

The Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons on July 12, 1910, by a majority of 110 votes, but it is now blocked by the Government, which refuses to grant time for it to be carried into law in the autumn.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

TO EXTEND THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO WOMEN OCCUPIERS.
Enacted, etc., etc.

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, or of a ten-pound occupation qualification, within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act (1884), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.
2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same property.
3. This Act may be cited as "The Representation of the People Act, 1910."

What the Bill does.

The Bill gives the vote to women householders and also to women occupiers. In other words, it gives the Parliamentary vote to those women who are municipal voters. These women pay rates and taxes. It will enfranchise about a million women. Of these over 80 per cent. belong to the working class.

Why the Bill ought to become Law.

- Because it is a moderate measure.
- Because it is democratic.
- Because it will give every class due representation.
- Because the women of the country desire it.
- Because every organised society of women is in favour of it.
- Because the men of the country support it.
- And lastly because an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons has voted in its favour.

Help the Bill to become Law by writing to your Member of Parliament asking him to press the Government to give time for its discussion in the autumn.

THE BILL AND WORKING WOMEN.

Opponents of the Woman Suffrage Bill frequently assert that it is undemocratic, because, they say, the working women enfranchised will only be a small percentage. This is untrue. Investigations have been undertaken in order to discover the facts, and it is found that working women will form between 80 and 90 per cent. of the new voters.

In Bolton, Mr. Gerrey, the Liberal agent, made an enquiry into the women on the municipal register who will be the Parliamentary voters if the Bill passes into law. As a result he stated that the numbers were as follows:—

Working women.....	4,752
Other classes of women.....	482
so that over 90 per cent. were working women.	
The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and Other Workers' Representation Committee found that in Nelson, a representative Lancashire town, the number of women voters would be classified as follows:—	
Working women.....	916
Other classes of women.....	67
so that 93 per cent. were working women.	
Another return was obtained for six wards of Barnsley by Miss L. O. Ford:—	
Trades and working women ...	279
Other classes of women.....	78
therefore 78 per cent. were working women.	

* Many of these were working men's widows, owning one or two houses.

HOW MEN QUALIFY FOR THE VOTE.

Under the existing law men in order to possess the franchise have to qualify in one or other of the following capacities:—(1) Occupiers, (2) owners, (3) lodgers, (4) university graduates.

(1) Occupiers are divided into two classes—householders (technically known as inhabitant occupiers) and occupiers who are not householders.

Householders are those who actually dwell in a house or part of a house which they either own or rent. There is no limit of value, so however small a rent be paid or however small a part of the house be occupied, even only a single room, provided the terms on which it is rented give her active control over it, a woman householder can claim the franchise.

Occupiers other than householders are those who occupy lands, farms, offices, shops, and other buildings otherwise than for residence. In these cases the occupier must be of the class of person who is not a tenant of the premises.

In boroughs any number of persons may be joint occupiers of either kind, but the value of the premises occupied must be such as to give £10 (or more) for each occupier claiming the franchise. In counties not more than two persons may claim the vote as joint occupiers for the same premises unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or unless they shall be bona fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business. (This proviso is obviously directed against the manufacture of votes by a number of people joining to take a farm for the purpose of obtaining them.)

(2) Owners, in order to obtain a vote, must be possessed in a county constituency either of freehold estate valued at not less than £5 per annum, or under circumstances of leasehold property.

(3) Lodgers in order to obtain a vote must occupy apartments of the value of not less than 3s. 10d. per week. (The apartments may be let furnished, but in either case the minimum rental of 3s. 10d. a week—i.e., £10 a year—is reckoned on the unfurnished value.)

(4) University graduates are those who have graduated in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, and their votes are for special members of Parliament who represent their Universities.

WHO WOULD GET THE VOTE UNDER THE BILL.

The effect of the passage of the new Bill would be to give women occupiers the vote while continuing to withhold it from women owners, lodgers, and graduates. From the foregoing it will be seen that women occupiers are many times more numerous than all the other classes put together. The estimate of the Conciliation Committee is that about one million women will be enfranchised under this Bill.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

"THE SPECTATOR."

Anti-Suffragists as we are, we are not surprised at the indignation of the supporters of Lord Lytton's Bill. They have been shamefully used by their own friends. In this great question what is wanted is honest thinking, honest speaking, and honest action. In the future people will, we trust, be forced to say what they mean and mean what they say on the Suffrage question.

MR. SNOWDEN, M.P.

IN THE "CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH."

The Prime Minister was deeply stirred by the reference to the possible outbreak of militancy, and he protested with his usual animation of injured virtue that he would never concede to fear what his judgment did not approve. The Bill is still alive. Between now and the opening of the Autumn Session the agitation by constitutional methods must go on in the country. It is possible to break the resolution of the Government, and to force them to give time in the autumn for the further stages of the Bill. Failing that, there is another possibility, and that is to break the Government.

"BRISTOL EVENING NEWS."

It would be too much to expect that the militant section of the Suffragists will accept the Government decision without a vigorous protest.

"DUNDEE COURIER."

In the circumstances Mr. Snowden was justified in comparing the veto of a non-elected Prime Minister with the veto of a non-elected House of Lords. Reform, like charity, should begin at home, and members of the House of Commons should see to the defects of their own Legislative Chamber before meddling with those of another.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Lord Hugh Cecil declared last night roundly that the House was quite prepared to pass the Bill this session if it had the chance of doing so, and though there were cries of dissent, it is extremely probable that he is correct in his opinion.

"THE WELSH HERALD."

[The following extract, which has been translated from the Welsh by Miss Rachel Barrett, organiser of Newport, is of special interest, inasmuch as the paper from which it is taken is a leading one in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency].—
"Mr. Lloyd George could not give his support to the measure because it did not go far enough. As we know, it was a measure to extend the franchise to women who fulfilled certain of the qualifications which enfranchise men at the present time. It was a Bill whose purpose was to ensure a certain measure of justice between men and women under our present defective franchise laws. For our own part we would prefer to see these injustices in the franchise remedied for men and women alike, but for our life we tell us anything unreasonable in the demand of the women to be made citizens in the same unjust system which men suffer."

* It is said to dig up bones that prove the fact.

arguments to show that women are unfit to vote. As was shown in the course of the debate, they are considered fit to undertake every other work in politics, and many a Liberal candidate knows to his sorrow how great is the strength and influence of the Primrose League. Women have their place in the political world now, and they are only asking to be given their rights there.

"Our experience, however, is that those who refuse every good thing that comes to them because it is not perfect have to do without anything at all. The franchise was extended to men only by degrees, and this is the most probable course in the case of the women."

The majority of over a hundred on the second reading, when we consider the character of seriousness attaching to that particular vote, goes far to prove that the question of granting the suffrage to women has become one of great political importance. The great thing is to begin. And if once a beginning is made, and the franchise is conferred on women, many or few inequalities will get themselves redressed with time. At any rate, women are resolved on obtaining the possession of the franchise, and have shown such determination and persistence in pressing their demand for it that it has become a prominent problem in contemporary politics.

—Catholic Times.

We are far from all being Suffragists, but the majority are convinced, we believe, that the extension of the franchise to women in some shape or form is a foregone conclusion. It is one of those things which "have got to come."

—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

We have not the slightest doubt that before long the sex disability will be abolished, and that women will have votes on the same conditions as men.

—The Tablet.

Our view is that logically you cannot oppose the granting of the vote to women householders, because the principle that taxation and representation should go together is not a matter of sex. Besides that, women are the weaker and therefore the more entitled to the protection of the vote.

—Chester Chronicle.

There have been plenty of strong and even violent assertions in opposition to women's suffrage, but we have never been able to discover a single reasonable argument against it.

—Nottingham Guardian.

The suffrage—whatever our opinions—is the question of the hour to the majority of women. There are few who are not absorbingly interested, bound up in the great struggle which is going on at present, whether it is to press, to conciliate, to thwart. It is in fact—owing to the present political truce in party warfare—the woman's hour.

—Evening Standard.

FROM A SPEECH BY LORD DUNCANNON, M.P.

When the Suffrage Bill was passed, the Government refused to give time for further discussion of the measure, and killed it. He was not concerned at that moment with the merits or demerits of the Bill, but he would point out that although the Government had declared they had a perfectly impartial mind on the subject, yet they acted in direct defiance of their own principle that the will of the people as expressed by their representatives should prevail. The simple reason was that the Government did not happen to like the Bill, and of course were hostile to it. Let them, said his Lordship, give up this hypocrisy of pretending to be impartial. This democratic Liberal Government did not allow a House of Commons majority, or, according to their own interpretation, the will of the people, to become operative unless it favoured their own views, and no Government could be more autocratic than this democratic Government of Mr. Asquith's.

THE TYRANNY OF THE CABINET.

An interesting remark was made by Mr. Birrell in a recent speech when referring to the Woman Suffrage debate. He said—"There is nothing new in Cabinets being divided—I speak historically—and I never noticed either my own colleagues or front bench men opposite more delighted with themselves than when they were differing from people sitting next to them. The debate could not but set men thinking of a possible time when not only Members of Parliament but even those lowly Cabinet Ministers may enjoy some small measure of immunity from the tyranny of Government programme and from the obligation of thinking alike. To think in programmes is Egyptian bondage, and works that political stagnation which some people think is useful. Who knows but some day we shall see once more free debate in Parliament, when the fate of Government will not depend upon votes in Cabinet."

TWO INCIDENTS.

A correspondent sends us two interesting instances to show how much Women Suffrage is in the air, even in unexpected places. At the recent Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board the Latin unprepared passage was as follows (translated into English):—

"Whether this disturbance of the women has arisen spontaneously or at your instigation, Marcus Fundanius and Lucius Valerius, the officials of the Government are undoubtedly greatly to be blamed for it; nor can I say whether it is a greater disgrace for you, the Tribune, or for the Consuls. It is more discreditable for you if you induced the women to raise this standard of revolt, and to us if we must now accept a new constitution owing to the riots of these women, as our forefathers did before us owing to the revolt of the working classes. For myself I confess that I blushed when a few moments ago I made my way into the Forum through the midst of the women's ranks. Indeed, had not my belief in the dignity and decency of the individual woman had more weight with me than my belief in that of the whole mass I should have thought that they had been brought here by the Consul, and should have said: 'What is this practice of running into public and laying siege to the public highways and calling upon other women's husbands? Could not each one of you have asked this same boon of her own husband? Or are you more charming in public than in private and to strangers than to your own husbands? And yet if your sense of decency could keep you within the bounds of women's sphere not even in your own homes would it be right for you to take any interest in what laws are passed and what are rejected.' Our ancestors thought that women ought to do nothing even of an absolutely private character without some one to advise and direct them; they ought to be entirely in the hands of their parents, their brothers or their husbands. We smooth allow them today even to have a share in the Government itself, and to mix with men in the Forum, at public meetings, and at the elections. Give full rein then to your wicked nature, and to their unlearned animal spirit, and trust that they themselves will put a check upon their freedom."

No Interest, Really!

Another story our correspondent sends us is that of an American Cook's tourist. She took a drive round London the other day, and in passing Trafalgar Square she asked the Cook's guide what it was. "A meeting of Suffragettes," says the guide. "But there is no interest taken in them, really." They drive on. "Here is the Horse Guards and a statue of the Duke of Cambridge," explains the guide. "Here is Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The Suffragettes broke some windows there a while ago." "Here are the Houses of Parliament. That is the door to which the Suffragettes go on their raids, and round there the police station to which they are taken when they are arrested." "It seems to me," says the American mildly, "that after all there is some interest taken in the Suffragettes."

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The summer campaign of open-air meetings in and around Dublin is being successfully carried out. On Saturday last new ground was broken at Howth, where a large meeting was held. Resolutions urging the Government to give full facilities for the passage into law of the Woman Suffrage Bill are passed at all meetings and are forwarded to respective members for the district. Throughout the country arrangements are going forward for the establishment of branches in every constituency whose member voted against the Bill on its second reading. The League is guaranteed much support all over Ireland, and its membership is being largely increased.

MRS. PANKHURST'S HIGHLAND TOUR.

Members and friends of the movement in the North will be delighted to hear that arrangements are being made for an extensive Scottish campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst will make a tour of the principal centres, and already meetings have been arranged in the Bridge of Allan, August 29; North Berwick, August 31; and St. Andrews on September 2, while others are being organised in Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Newton. Miss Una Dugdale, of 15, Stanhope Place, Marble Arch, who is in charge of all arrangements, will be glad to hear from any Scottish friends who can help in any way, especially those who can offer hospitality. Members and friends can have information by writing to Miss U. Dugdale.

Next Week:

An Article

MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

The reports which follow show that when the world is holiday-making Suffragettes are working hard for the cause so near their hearts. Everywhere, whether on holidays or not, members are busy holding meetings, selling the paper, and winning new friends to the Union. At many of the seaside resorts open-air campaigns are being started, and members are entering into friendly rivalry with each other in the Votes for Women Competition, details of which will be found on page 754. This affords a very pleasant holiday recreation, and members and friends are strongly urged to have a try. Many who have hitherto been afraid to stand in the streets selling Votes for Women will find their fears groundless when they make a beginning in the company of holiday-making companions.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

In the absence of Miss Atsworth, Mrs. Knight, of the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, will be very glad to receive the names of members and friends who can give some time to paper-selling. Many of the regular London sellers are away; don't let them have any cause to worry about the sales going down during their absence. This is a splendid opportunity for beginners—nice weather, friends away, and everything dull. Start paper-selling and make life worth something! There is the paper-selling competition, too. See p. 754.

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Halsey, 45, Cambridge Mansions.
A most successful meeting was held in the Park on Sunday evening, when Miss Barwell made an excellent speech. Miss Medwin in the chair. Will members make a point of attending these weekly meetings?

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Office—45, Church Street, Camberwell.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Hafford, 34, Barry Road, East Dulwich.
Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. F. Moxford.

CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—106, King's Road.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry.

CHISWICK.

Shop—27, High Road.
Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombes, 94, Sutton Court Road.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon.
Tel. 908 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 7, Mayfield Road, Sandhurst, Surrey.

Members are again reminded that they are not properly equipped for holidays unless they have two or three dozen Votes for Women with them to sell! The office will only be open for two hours daily,

11 to 1 at present, but orders sent by post will be promptly despatched.

FOREST GATE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss V. H. Friedlaender, 125, Earlham Grove.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Billinghurst, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—106, Hammersmith Road.
Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—55, Heath Street.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. B. Weaver, 11, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

HENDON.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Noble, Darby Lodge.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. C. Hadlam, 55, Cranbrook Road.
All meetings have been resumed in the various districts, and helpers are urgently needed for Wednesday evenings. There was an interested crowd at the Manor Park meeting, and thirty-one papers were sold.

ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casarley, 25, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill.

A very good meeting was held at Penton Street on Wednesday evening, when Miss Gilliat addressed a most interested audience for nearly two hours. Thanks to Miss E. Parker, who has kindly volunteered from

audience gave an excellent hearing to Mr. Bowden Smith. During the week an interesting visitor called at the shop, a German Suffragette (member of the Frauenverein), who showed a keen interest in the militant movement, and made extensive purchases. Thanks are due to Mrs. Couchman for a donation of 2s. 6d., Anon. 4s., also Mrs. and Miss Chaplin and Mrs. Brooks, who have become regular contributors to the shop rent funds. A parcel for the jumble sale from Miss Okey is gratefully acknowledged. Will others follow her good example? For meetings see Programme.

NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORNSEY).

Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Brown, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1123.
Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Nicoll Road, Willesden.

The shop will remain closed until September 1. Members will learn with regret that Madame Myers has resigned her position as shop organiser. Miss Woolian has kindly consented to fill her place *pro tem*. Will members who expect to be in town early in September and able to help kindly communicate with her?

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop—55, Prad Street, W.
Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Members will be pleased to know that we are now installed in the new premises. As so many of our

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

August.					
Friday, 12	Lewisham, The Obelisk	Mr. Bowden-Smith, M.P.U.W.E.	7.30 p.m.		
Saturday, 13	Ilford	Votes Corps	7.30 p.m.		
"	"	Meeting	8 p.m.		
Sunday, 14	Battersea Park	Miss Berlon	6.30 p.m.		
"	Brockwell Park	Miss B. Wylie, Miss Hamilton	3 p.m.		
"	Lewisham, Hilly Fields	Nurse Pittsford; Chair, Mrs. Bouvier	3 p.m.		
"	Streatham Common	Miss Naylor, Mrs. Tyson	3 p.m.		
"	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. Leigh; Chair, Mrs. Lamartine	3 p.m.		
Wednesday, 17	Ilford, Darkingside	Yates	8 p.m.		
"	Islington, Highbury Corner	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.		
"	"	Miss P. Ayrton; Chair, Miss Gould	8 p.m.		

another district to help with paper-selling during August, when so many regular workers are away. There is room for more helpers!

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W.
Tel. 3116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.

LAMBETH.

Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drowstead Road, Streatham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 21, Acadia Grove, Dulwich.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, on Hilly Fields, on Sunday, August 7, a large

helpers are necessarily absent during August, all local members remaining in town are strongly urged to come and volunteer their services—street selling is very valuable.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—94, Fulham Road.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Cattan, 37, Parson's Green, S.W., and Mrs. H. Roberts.

RICHMOND AND KNEW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glangariff, Kew Road, Richmond.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Pollard, Marshwood, 4, Burg-hill Road, Sydenham.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 4, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Tel. 1923.
P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lonsdale, 37, Merton Hall Road.

Weekly At Homes will be resumed in October; meanwhile members are asked to meet at the shop every Friday, 4 p.m. Sunday meetings on the Common will continue throughout the season. The shop will be open as usual 10 to 6.30 daily, and any helpers unable to keep their appointed hours are asked to communicate in good time with Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, who is undertaking all arrangements during August. Members are reminded that every possible opportunity must be taken of helping at the shop, and with street-selling on Fridays and Saturdays.

Several new books have been presented to the lending library, and the official edition of the Parliamentary Debate on the Conciliation Bill is now on loan (two volumes at 1d. each). The winners of the tennis tournament (mixed doubles), are Mr. Bernard P. Ellis and Mr. Lamartine Yates. Large numbers of new members joined recently, and Votes for Women sales have increased. It is earnestly hoped that the progress thus made will not be allowed to lapse on account of holidays. A very good meeting was held on Sunday on the Common, some 400 people listening attentively to Miss Naylor. Miss Biggar, one of our young speakers took the chair, and made a very effective speech.

Home Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwenllian Lewis, 221, Old Christchurch Road.

Sellers of the paper are greatly needed. Will anyone wishing to help communicate with the secretary?

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—4, North Street, Quadrant.
Tel. 5503 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macanlay,
3, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

The open-air campaign is meeting with a capital reception. Suffragettes, whether visitors or residents, are earnestly invited to help by speaking, working up meetings, selling the paper, etc. Volunteers are also needed to take charge of the office, which, on account of the delightful situation, is a very pleasant duty. Miss Gertrude Harraden has been flying the colours from a flag-staff in front of her bungalow at Walmer. During the week this was cut down by some person or persons unknown, and much indignation and sympathy have been aroused in the neighbourhood.

Heartly thanks to those members and friends (too numerous to name) to whose splendid work so much of the success of the open-air meetings is due. Will

"Morning Leader" Advertisement.

DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE? THE "MORNING LEADER" ORGANISES A REFERENDUM.

Canvassers Wanted for a "General Election" now in Progress. Hundreds of Valuable Prizes offered to Workers.

Every member of the W.S.P.U. will recognise the importance of taking part in the plebiscite now being taken by the *Morning Leader* on the question of "Votes for Women." According to this newspaper, "It is claimed by those who support Woman Suffrage that the large majority of women are in favour of votes for women. On the other hand, it is claimed by those who oppose Woman Suffrage that a comparatively small number of women are strongly in favour of it, almost as many are strongly opposed to it, and the great mass of women are quite indifferent about it. It is very difficult to ascertain the truth."

The *Morning Leader*, therefore, has organised a "General Election" among women for the purpose of helping to decide what is admittedly one of the most burning questions of the day. Voting forms are printed in its columns on the lines of the usual polling card, and a voter simply has to mark a cross "for" or "against" Votes for Women in the space provided, and add her name and address.

In putting forward this scheme, the *Morning Leader* has not overlooked the fact that elections are decided by workers, and that therefore canvassers are needed. Members of the W.S.P.U. will need no urging to collect votes; but all those who do so have an inducement to make the voting thoroughly representative, as some hundreds of prizes specially useful to women are offered to those workers who send in the largest number of votes.

Prizes for Energetic Workers.

Some two thousand prizes are offered altogether, and needless to say there are no fees of

any kind to be paid. The prizes include one prize of £10 and three of £5 each consisting of orders on Messrs. Selfridge, one £23 latest model Remington Typewriter, one prize of £10 and three of £5 each consisting of orders on the Midland Furnishing Co., fifty prizes of the popular half-guinea Swan Fountain Pen, one hundred prizes of the celebrated Iveloon China Consommé Cups, five hundred prizes consisting of five hundred free subscriptions to *Woman's Life* for three months each, one thousand prizes consisting of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish outfits, each containing tin of polish, brush and polishing cloth, fifty half-guinea Thermos Flasks, and a large number of cash prizes.

The *Morning Leader* does not put forward its own views in this matter. It merely provides the necessary impartial machinery for arriving at an exact indication of the feeling in the country on this important question.

An Object Worth Working For.

Obviously, if the result of the poll is to be a reliable index to this feeling, the answer to the question, "Do Women want the Vote?" must be answered by a large number of women, and all those who feel strongly one way or the other must work hard to get votes, so that the final figures may not be misleading. Many a woman does not trouble to think of the matter at all in a practical active manner. In such cases all that is necessary is to get her to record her definite opinion by voting, so that she may, at any rate, help to decide this question so far as letting the public know what

women's opinions about it really are. Other women are wavering, and if they are asked to vote they will be given an inducement to make up their minds and possibly become workers also. Women are good canvassers. Their experience and help in elections has won many a seat. The time has now come for them to canvass on behalf of their own cause. Let them put half the enthusiasm and half the work into this canvass, and there will be a very emphatic reply to the question. Whatever a woman's opinion may be regarding Woman Suffrage, it is obviously her duty to vote on this occasion. No woman will object to vote, since it involves no obligation of any kind and no trouble, so that those who work actively in getting voters to this poll will be confronted by none of those difficulties which they experience in ordinary elections.

Women Must Prove Their Willingness To Vote.

Another reason why women should actively canvass in this election is that unless it is successful in producing a large poll, there will be some justification for the assumption so freely made use of that women are apathetic in matters of this kind. This charge is freely brought against male voters. Yet at the last general election 6,414,625 males voted out of 7,706,049 of electors entitled to do so. If women abstain from voting on a matter that affects everyone of them they cannot complain if a weapon is put into the hands of politicians that will be readily used—the strong argument that if women will not vote on a question that affects

them so vitally, they will not vote as a whole on questions that affect different classes of the sex. The proportion of women voting in this election should therefore not be less than that of the male voters exercising their right at the last general election, and if it is greater, so much the better for those who advocate Woman Suffrage.

How to Take Part.

Voting coupons will appear regularly in the *Morning Leader* for the next two months. Full instructions are given with every coupon, but, briefly speaking, those collecting votes should keep their batches until they have collected as many votes as they can, and then send them all in together to the *Morning Leader* with their own vote. The prizes will be awarded to those who send in the largest numbers of votes. All that it costs you to try for one of these prizes is the work of getting your friends to put their crosses and names and addresses on the coupon. There are no entrance fees or anything of that kind. Four shillings sent to the Publisher, *The Morning Leader*, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.4, will secure the *Morning Leader* being posted to you each day for eight weeks; and, of course, if you desire copies for your friends they can be secured from the same source, or through your news-agent.

DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE? IF THEY DO THEY MUST PROVE IT BY VOTING NOW.

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Where all work is personally supervised by the managers.

Send Postcard to Dept. "V" for
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SOFT
WATER &
HONEST SOAP

ECHOES OF THE PROCESSION.

Overheard between two working men watching the great procession of women.

"I say, Bill, you're older nor me, 'ave you ever seen men as 'ud do all this for a vote?"
 "Not much!"
 "Would you go to prison for a vote?"
 "Not me!"
 "Did you ever know a man as would?"
 "Not 'arf."
 "Well, good luck to 'em, says I."
 "Bar, ear."

Except, perhaps, that it was greater in numbers than on any previous occasion the demonstration did not differ greatly from past events of the kind. There was the same remarkable enthusiasm, the same wide variety in the women, all demanding the vote, and the same unanimity in the methods proposed for securing their object. It was the most pronounced demonstration that Irish women have yet made in the cause of "Votes for Women."
 —The Freeman's Journal.

For the second time within six weeks London has had an opportunity of appreciating the remarkable genius for organisation associated with the Suffragette movement, and the extraordinary spirit of enthusiasm that inspires it. Saturday's demonstration in Hyde Park was probably the most successful yet held, the memorable display in the same place on a certain Sunday two years ago even not excepted.
 —Irish Independent.

Whatever may be said of the capacity of women to exercise the vote, the Suffragette leaders demonstrated yesterday, as on former occasions of the kind, and as they have consistently done in their conduct of electioneering campaigns, their advertising aptitude and powers of organisation. Men, when he goes

on procession to air his grievances and to vote his views, has much to learn from them. It was no mere Saturday afternoon outing, and one could not but be struck by the tolerance, if not sympathy, attitude of the men in the street and his own folk who were with him.
 —Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

It was altogether an imposing demonstration, and picturesque in many of its features.
 —Evening Standard.

"Even most pronounced opponents of votes for women must find it hard to withhold admiration from the Suffragists, for the extraordinary amount of organising ability, backed up by enthusiasm, that is revealed in their public demonstrations."
 —Newcastle Journal.

"The procession was managed with practised skill. There was no hitch, and the women walked quickly, almost too quickly, the two miles into the park. There were few observers in the club windows as they strode through the lurking places of fashion, but they never wanted for cheering friends on the pavements."
 —Manchester Guardian.

A PROTEST.

At a discussion on the falling birth-rate at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Fremantle expressed his opinion that the strong, determined girls of to-day were brought up to take part in professional work or to amuse themselves by many distractions, but they were unprepared for married life. "The crown of the arch they were building for themselves was political power, and woman suffrage, in any shape or form, was therefore profoundly inimical to the birth-rate." It is a sign of the times that this old-fashioned and prejudiced statement was not allowed to go unchallenged, and was greeted with cries of "No, No," and hisses.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

In answer to a recent letter by Dr. Leonard Williams in the Times, in which he claimed that women for physiological reasons were unfit to vote, Mr. Messell Moellie, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, pointed out in a reply, which was however not printed, that women have already been dragged into the political arena, as canvassers and workers, and that the long and trying work of a nurse, or of any married woman with a family, is more of a strain than a decision as to party candidates and a vote recorded at the polling booth.

A correspondent writes that, having occasion recently to insure her life, she made a protest at being examined by a man doctor, stating that large insurance companies ought to employ women doctors for their women clients. The result of her protest is that a woman doctor is to be appointed. This is one more instance of the way in which women can help each other.

Another correspondent writes to point out that several of the daily papers describe the society founded by the Anti-Suffragists as the "Anti-Woman Suffrage League." This title "Anti-Woman" she considers is most appropriate to those who work against their sex.

A correspondent of Hampstead writes that he will in future refrain from supporting the so-called Liberal Party until women's suffrage becomes law.

Miss Bessie Wyatt writes that in the Annual Register for 1832 occurs a quaint passage with regard to European population in the years 1817, 1818, 1819:—"A fourth point of importance in these investigations is the growing excess of males over females since the general peace, which if correctly stated is not a little alarming and seems to make a periodical return of war a necessary evil." And now the scare according to the Anti-Suffragists is the other way on!

With reference to our article on Gardening, Mr. Kenneth Scott, of the Hunt Nurseries, Twyford, Berkshire, sends some further information, which coming

from a practical worker is of particular value. With reference to "French Gardening" in connection with which the English Women's Year Book suggested that £100 was sufficient capital for an acre or two, Mr. Scott quotes an authority showing that to enter upon this undertaking properly a capital of about £2,000 is required. Mr. Scott also disillusions us with reference to the usefulness of gardening work. "A good many of us," he says, "have undertaken work on the land with the hope of escape from commercialism and modern restlessness and have failed, not perhaps to get a living or to enjoy the open air and the contact with nature, but to find peace and quietness and absence of harassment. While livings have to be won from green-grocers and salesmen, and boys and men to be organised and to some extent driven, the complications of life somehow fail to become less complicated."

A Cause is being taken by the Morning Leader on the question of whether women want the vote, and for this purpose they have instituted a competition with hundreds of prizes for those who fill in the greatest number of the forms which are published in the Morning Leader every morning. The competition closes on October 22.

Those who are fond of bicycling, and like to get away quickly from London into the beautifully quiet and wooded county of Buckinghamshire, will welcome a practical little book, "Cycling Spins in Beech Bucks," which may be obtained from the Great Central Railway, or from Messrs. H. T. Lang, Ltd., Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. price 2s. 6d. The book gives a number of illustrated rides through pretty country to interesting places, and as photographs are given marked with an arrow showing the direction, it is impossible to lose one's way.

The Palmer Tyre, Ltd., have been awarded a Diploma for Gold Medal for Merit of Palmer Cycle, Motor Cycle, and Cord Motor Tyres, at the Japan-British Exhibition.

In connection with the "Vallors" cigarettes, of which we made mention last week, it will be interesting to our readers to learn that the manufacturer is a member of the Men's Political Union, which has done such splendid work for the suffrage on the same lines as this Union.



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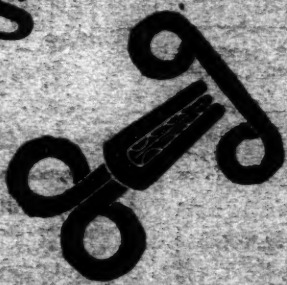
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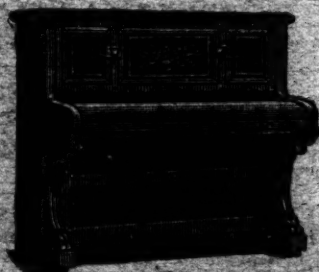
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in Prizes for Our Competitors.

SEE PAGE 754 FOR DETAILS.

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